

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Proposed Appropriation Language

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, [\$1,517,000,000] \$2,260,000,000, of which 15 percent shall remain available until September 30, [2010] 2011: *Provided*, That [none of the funds made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless,] *it is the sense of Congress that* at least 15 days in advance of voting for [the] a new or expanded mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency as far in advance as is practicable): (1) the Committees on Appropriations [are] *should be* notified of the estimated cost and length of the mission, the national interest that will be served, and the planned exit strategy; (2) the Committees on Appropriations [are] *should be* notified that the United Nations has taken appropriate measures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping forces serving in any United Nations peacekeeping mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of illegal sexual exploitation, and to hold accountable individuals who engage in such acts while participating in the peacekeeping mission, including the prosecution in their home countries of such individuals in connection with such acts; and (3) notification pursuant to section [7015] 7011 of this Act [is] *should be* submitted, and the procedures therein followed, setting forth the source of funds that will be used to pay for the cost of the new or expanded mission [: *Provided further*, That funds shall be available for peacekeeping expenses only upon a certification by the Secretary of State to the Committees on Appropriations that American manufacturers and suppliers are being given opportunities to provide equipment, services, and material for United Nations peacekeeping activities equal to those being given to foreign manufacturers and suppliers]. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

[For an additional amount for "Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities", \$373,708,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009, of which \$333,600,000 shall be made available for the United Nations-African Union Hybrid Mission in Darfur.]

[For an additional amount for "Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities", \$150,500,000, which shall become available on October 1, 2008, and remain available through September 30, 2009.] (*Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

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Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	2,064,225	2,504,400	2,260,000	(244,400)

FY 2008 Actual reflects the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

FY 2008 Actual includes \$468.0 million in emergency funding provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J). FY 2008 Actual also includes \$373.708 million in emergency funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

FY 2009 Estimate includes \$150.5 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$836.9 million in emergency funding requested in the pending FY 2009 Supplemental.

Overview

The Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account funds expenses for international peacekeeping activities. UN peacekeeping operations support activities to maintain and restore international peace and security and can be an effective means of containing conflict and resolving disputes in a way that furthers U.S. interests.

Program Description

UN peacekeeping is a valuable tool for U.S. national strategy. Acting through the UN allows the United States to share the risks and costs of dealing with international crises with other nations. Deployment of UN peacekeeping operations, and selective U.S. participation in them, can advance important U.S. interests.

More generally, peacekeeping operations can:

- Separate adversaries,
- Maintain cease-fires,
- Facilitate the delivery of humanitarian relief,
- Help create conditions where refugees and displaced persons can return home,
- Facilitate peace talks,
- Constrain the forces of opposing parties, and
- Create conditions conducive to political reconciliation and free elections.

In these and other ways, peacekeeping operations can help nurture new democracies, lower the global tide of refugees, reduce the likelihood of unsanctioned interventions, and prevent small conflicts from growing into larger wars. These results directly serve the national interests of the United States.

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This appropriation will fund the U.S. assessed share of UN peacekeeping operations as follows:

- **UN Disengagement Observer Force** (UNDOF, established May 31, 1974) – acts as a buffer between Syria and Israeli troops in the strategic Golan Heights area.
- **UN Interim Force in Lebanon** (UNIFIL, established March 19, 1978) – restores international peace and security and Lebanese sovereignty in the south of Lebanon.
- **UN Mission in Western Sahara** (MINURSO, established April 29, 1991) – monitors the cease-fire and assists in conducting a referendum on the future status of the Western Sahara.
- **UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus** (UNFICYP established March 4, 1964) – serves as a buffer force between Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces on one side of the zone and the Greek Cypriot National Guard on the other. UNFICYP has helped to prevent an outbreak of conflict on Cyprus that could provoke Turkey and Greece, two U.S. NATO allies, into hostilities, thus endangering both peace in the immediate area and the stability of the greater Balkans-Aegean region.
- **UN Observer Mission in Georgia** (UNOMIG, established August 24, 1993) – established to monitor compliance with the cease-fire agreement reached between the Republic of Georgia and Abkhaz separatist forces on May 14, 1994; following Russia's August 2008 military intervention, negotiations have been underway to determine the precise role of this force.
- **War Crimes Tribunals in Yugoslavia and Rwanda** (established for Yugoslavia in May 1993 and for Rwanda in November 1994) – investigate and prosecute war crimes in these areas. Half of each of these tribunals is funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments, which is paid out of the Contributions to International Organizations account, and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping scale, which is paid out of this appropriation.
- **UN Mission in Timor Leste** (UNMIT, established August 25, 2006) – provides stability and policing capacity while working with the coalition government to strengthen domestic security and justice infrastructure.
- **UN Operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo** (MONUC, established November 30, 1999) – supports the implementation of the Lusaka Accords. MONUC works in close cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to protect civilians, humanitarian personnel and UN personnel and facilities; to disarm, demobilize, and monitor resources of foreign and Congolese armed groups; to train and mentor the Congolese army in support of security sector reform; and to support the territorial security of the DRC.
- **UN Mission to Liberia** (UNMIL, established September 19, 2003) – supports the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and assists with restructuring the Liberian government and re-establishing national authority throughout the country.
- **UN Mission in Sudan** (UNMIS, established March 24, 2005) – supports implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed by the parties;

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facilitates and coordinates, within its capabilities and in its areas of deployment, the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons and humanitarian assistance; and contributes towards international efforts to protect and promote human rights in Sudan.

- **UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire** (UNOCI, established April 4, 2004) – assists Cote d'Ivoire's transitional power-sharing government in preparing for elections and disarming and repatriating the former combatants. Restoring stability to Cote d'Ivoire is a critical element in restoring peace to the entire West African region.
- **UN Mission in Haiti** (MINUSTAH, established April 30, 2004; replaced the Multinational Interim Force -- MIF -- on June 1, 2004) – assists in the reestablishment of Haiti's police functions, coordinates with other International Organizations in providing assistance in Haiti, assists in organizing Haitian elections, and creates a secure environment for the consolidation of democracy and economic development.
- **UN - AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur** (UNAMID, established July 31, 2007) – contributes to the restoration of security conditions for the safe provision of humanitarian assistance; to the protection of civilian populations under imminent threat of physical violence and the prevention of attacks against civilians; to the promotion of respect for and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Darfur; to a secure environment for economic reconstruction and development, as well as the sustainable return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their homes.
- **UN Mission to Chad/Central African Republic** (MINURCAT, established September 25, 2007) – assists in the protection of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), other vulnerable civilian populations, and humanitarian relief efforts in regions of Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR) that border Sudan's Darfur province. The mission was recently reauthorized to approve a UN military presence to replace EU forces beginning March 2009.
- **Peacekeeping Logistical Support in Somalia** (UN Department of Field Support (DFS) operating pursuant to resolution 1863, passed January 16, 2009) — DFS provides a logistical and support package to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), a peacekeeping force operated by the Members States of the African Union (AU) pursuant to the UN Security Council mandate.

Performance

The United States supports multilateral action in pursuit of peace and security and encourages countries to act in accordance with their international obligations. The Department will act to reduce threats through adoption of United Nations Security Council resolutions and statements and by working to ensure effective United Nations peacekeeping missions.

The degree to which United Nations peacekeeping missions achieve U.S. Government objectives directly supports the Department's strategic goal of attaining peace and security. Each mission's progress toward meeting its goals is continuously assessed. Successful completion of the terms of a United Nations peacekeeping mandate demonstrates progress toward stabilizing some of the world's most dangerous conflicts, and promotes the eventual long term resolution of these conflicts.

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Justification of Request

The FY 2010 request of \$2.26 billion will provide funds for the U.S. share of assessed expenses for United Nations peacekeeping operations. The FY 2010 request is an increase over the FY 2009 annual appropriation of \$743 million or 49 percent. The FY 2010 request amount is lower than the FY 2009 total resources projection of \$2.5 billion that includes: (1) the FY 2009 annual appropriation of \$1.517 billion; (2) the FY 2009 bridge supplemental appropriation of \$150.5 million; and (3) the FY 2009 supplemental request of \$836.9 million.

Current Operations for FY 2010: \$2,214,900,000

Major operational assumptions are that most missions will remain essentially static except:

- UNMIL (Liberia) will be in a process of gradual downsizing for reduced costs;
- UNIFIL (Lebanon) will have assumed some additional responsibilities, including a limited role in patrolling the Syrian border and enforcing the arms embargo, requiring an increase in size and budget;
- UNAMID (Darfur) mission will be deployed at a cost of approximately \$2.0 billion per year;
- An increase in the UNMIS mission in preparation and implementation of the 2011 referendum;
- MINURCAT will include a new troop contingent to replace the EU force “EUFOR” in 2009; and
- UNMIK (Kosovo) and UNMEE (Ethiopia/Eritrea) missions will be closed.

The Department requests that 15 percent of FY 2010 funds be appropriated as “two-year funds” due to the demonstrated unpredictability of the requirements in this account from year to year and the nature of multi-year operations that have mandates overlapping the U.S. fiscal year.

New Mission - Somalia: \$135,100,000

Following the military intervention by Ethiopian forces in Somalia in late 2006, the African Union deployed a peacekeeping operation in Somalia (AMISOM) with the authorization of the UN Security Council in anticipation of eventual approval for a UN mission that would assume AMISOM’s responsibilities. The deployment of AMISOM has been slow and planning for a UN mission in Somalia is still evolving, this request is based on the expectation that the UN Security Council will authorize a UN peacekeeping operation to maintain stability and promote reconciliation in Somalia by the beginning of FY 2010 and will provide funds toward the initial assessment. On January 16, 2009, the UN Security Council authorized for up to six months the member states of the African Union (AU) to maintain the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM); requested the UN Secretary-General to provide a logistics and support package to AMISOM; expressed the UN Security Council’s intent to hold a separate vote, no later than June 1, 2009, on whether to establish a UN peacekeeping operation in Somalia; and requested the UN Secretary-General to establish a trust fund to provide financial support to AMISOM until a UN peacekeeping operation is deployed.

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Resource Summary Detail

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
Activities				
UNDOF UN Disengagement Observer Force	10,899	7,660	10,290	2,630
UNIFIL UN Interim Force in Lebanon	35,625	186,400	210,914	24,514
MINURSO UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	17,840	8,400	14,097	5,697
UNMIK UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	26,855	20,000	0	(20,000)
UNFICYP UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	8,609	4,540	7,672	3,132
UNOMIG UN Observer Mission in Georgia	8,809	7,400	7,415	15
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	25,456	17,000	25,263	8,263
UNICTR UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda	17,663	14,000	20,970	6,970
UNMIT UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	39,362	34,500	44,115	9,615
MONUC UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	270,721	210,000	381,000	171,000
UNMEE UN Mission in Ethiopia/Eritrea	12,872	26,000	0	(26,000)
UNMIL UN Mission in Liberia	154,278	123,400	135,400	12,000
UNMIS UN Mission in Sudan	293,501	208,900	257,325	48,425
UNOCI UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire	83,046	81,000	128,585	47,585
MINUSTAH UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti	134,581	114,400	164,154	49,754
UNAMID UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur	550,400	414,000	512,000	98,000
MINURCAT UN Mission in Chad and the Central African Republic	0	39,400	205,700	166,300
Peacekeeping Logistical Support in Somalia	0	0	135,100	135,100
Subtotal, Activities	1,690,517	1,517,000	2,260,000	743,000
Total Annual Requirements	1,690,517	1,517,000	2,260,000	743,000
FY 2008 Supplemental	373,708	0	0	0
FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental	0	150,500	0	(150,500)
FY 2009 Supplemental Request	0	836,900	0	(836,900)
Total Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	2,064,225	2,504,400	2,260,000	(244,400)

Table Footnotes:

FY 2008 Actual reflect the rescission of 0.81% provided by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161, Division J).

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UN Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights (UNDOF)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
May 31, 1974	1,039(0 U.S.)	10,290

UNDOF was established as a result of the 1974 U.S.-negotiated Israel-Syria Disengagement Agreement, with the mandate of overseeing the disengagement of those countries' forces on the strategic Golan Heights. The mandate also includes maintaining the cease-fire between Israel and Syria and supervising the areas of separation and limitation defined in the agreement.

Peace and stability in the Middle East are clearly in the U.S. interest. UNDOF helps maintain stability between Israel and Syria, a pre-requisite to efforts to achieve a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

Pending the outcome of diplomatic efforts to find a way forward, the United States Government is committed to ensuring that UNDOF maintains a level of organizational integrity and personnel that will leave it positioned to carry out its existing functions and/or undertake new roles as appropriate. A peace treaty between Israel and Syria could lead to adjustments to the UNDOF mandate.

UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
March 19, 1978	12,435(0 U.S.)	210,914

UNIFIL was established following Israel's operation in southern Lebanon in March 1978 in response to repeat Palestinian commando attacks against Israel. UNIFIL's original mandate was to confirm the withdrawal of the Israeli army from southern Lebanon, to restore international peace and security, and to assist the Lebanese Government in ensuring the return of its authority in the area.

Following the 2006 conflict between Israel and Hizballah, UNIFIL's mandate was expanded, and the force ceiling was increased from 2,000 to 15,000 in August 2006. According to the new mandate, UNIFIL's tasks include (1) restoring international peace and security in southern Lebanon; (2) restoring Lebanese sovereignty in the south of Lebanon; and (3) extending its assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations.

UNIFIL has played an integral part in trying to bring stability to the area and in promoting an environment conducive to a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

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UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
April 29, 1991	223(0 U.S.)	14,097

UN Security Council Resolution 690 established MINURSO in 1991 in accordance with the settlement proposals accepted in August 1988 between the Government of Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO. MINURSO's mandate includes: monitor the cease fire; verify the reduction of Moroccan forces in the territory; monitor the confinement of Moroccan and POLISARIO forces to designated locations; take steps with the parties to secure the release of all Western Sahara political prisoners and detainees; oversee the exchange of prisoners of war; implement a repatriation program; identify and register qualified voters; and organize a free and fair referendum on the status of the territory as well as publish the results.

MINURSO remains an important means of encouraging the peaceful resolution of the Western Sahara conflict. This operation has prevented a return to war between Morocco and the POLISARIO that could destabilize the region and involve Algeria or other nations. The focus of this operation will depend upon the efforts by the parties, assisted by the United Nations, to resolve this long standing dispute.

UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
March 1964	927(0 U.S.)	7,672

The UN Security Council mandated UNFICYP to end violence between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. Since the de facto division of the island in 1974, UNFICYP has served as a buffer force between Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces on one side of the zone and the Greek Cypriot National Guard on the other. UNFICYP has helped to prevent an outbreak of conflict on Cyprus that could provoke Turkey and Greece, two U.S. NATO Allies, into hostilities, thus endangering both peace in the immediate area and the stability of the greater Balkans-Aegean region. The governments of Greece and Cyprus pay approximately one-half of the UNFICYP's costs.

UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
August 24, 1993	156(2 U.S.)	7,415

UNOMIG was established in August 1993 to verify compliance with the ceasefire agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz authorities in Georgia. UN Security Council Resolution 937 (1994) expanded UNOMIG's mandates to monitor the implementation of the 1994 cease-fire agreement between the government of Georgia and Abkhaz separatists. Following Russia's August 2008 military intervention, negotiations have been underway to

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determine the precise role of this force. In the meantime, the presence of a UN observer mission in Georgia provides a buffer between Abkhaz and Georgian forces.

War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
May 25, 1993	0(0 U.S.)	25,263

The War Crimes Tribunal in Yugoslavia examines war crimes in the area and brings the perpetrators of these crimes to justice. Half of the tribunal is funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments (which is paid out of the Contributions to International Organizations account), and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping assessment scale (which is paid out of this account).

War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
November 8, 1994	0(0 U.S.)	20,970

The War Crimes Tribunal in Rwanda examines war crimes in the area and brings the perpetrators of these crimes to justice. Half of the tribunal is funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments (which is paid out of the Contributions to International Organizations account), and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping assessment scale (which is paid out of this account).

UN Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
August 25, 2006	1,550(0 U.S.)	44,115

UN Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) was established in August 2006. Resolution 1802, authorized on February 25, 2008, was adopted after the attacks on the President and the Prime Minister of Timor-Leste on February 11, 2008 and attempts to destabilize the country, the Security Council requested UNMIT: (a) to continue its efforts in carrying out the proceedings recommended by the Commission of Inquiry; (b) to support the Government of Timor-Leste in its efforts to coordinate donor cooperation in areas of institutional capacity-building; and (c) to intensify its efforts, working with partners, to support institutional development and strengthen the Timor-Leste National Police (PNTL) while continuing to ensure, through the presence of the UNMIT police component, the restoration and maintenance of public security in Timor-Leste through the provision of support to PNTL, which includes interim law enforcement and public

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security until PNTL is reconstituted. UNMIT also is focused on preparations for the first-ever local elections, to be held this year.

UN Operation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
August 6, 1999	18,422(0 U.S.)	381,000

United Nations Operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) covers the expenses of UN activities in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in support of the implementation of the Lusaka Accords. MONUC works in close cooperation with the Government of the DRC to protect civilians, humanitarian personnel and UN personnel and facilities; disarm, demobilize, and monitor resources of foreign and Congolese armed groups; train and mentor the Congolese army in support of security sector reform; and support the territorial security of the DRC. In December 2008, the UN Security Council renewed the mandate for MONUC and authorized a temporary increase of approximately 3,000 personnel to strengthen and refocus its priorities more sharply on the protection of civilians. The U.S. has an interest in regional stability; formation of an inclusive representative government; democratic elections; and extension of government authority.

UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
September 19, 2003	11,853(25 U.S.)	135,400

UNMIL was established on September 19, 2003 to support the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and assist with restructuring the Liberian government and re-establishing national authority throughout the country. UNMIL assisted the transitional government in preparing for national elections at the end of 2005. The newly-elected government took office in January 2006; the UN presented and the UN Security Council endorsed a drawdown plan in September 2006. UNMIL is assisting the Government of Liberia in restructuring the police and armed forces as well as developing a strategy to consolidate governmental institutions, including a national legal framework, judicial and correctional institutions, and restoring proper administration of natural resources. In addition, civilian specialists in the Liberia mission support humanitarian and human rights assistance through activities such as human rights promotion, protection and monitoring services. UNMIL carried out voluntary disarmament of ex-combatants, collecting and destroying weapons and ammunition, as part of an organized program of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration. All of these efforts are in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other international partners. As part of the downsize plan, in September 2008 the mandate was extended for one year and authorized a reduction of an additional 1,460 personnel deployed as part of its military component and an increase of 240 personnel deployed as part of the UNMIL's police component.

Since the UN's peacekeeping operation in Sierra Leone was closed in 2005, a 250 member UNMIL unit was deployed to Freetown, Sierra Leone to provide security to the Special Court for

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Sierra Leone. The Special Court is trying suspects, many of whom are alleged to have received arms and other support from the government of former Liberian President Charles Taylor, for war crimes during Sierra Leone's civil conflict. Taylor, also on trial before the Special Court, is being held in The Hague for security reasons.

UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
March 24, 2005	10,025(14 U.S.)	257,325

The task of UNMIS is to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed by the parties to facilitate and coordinate, within its capabilities and humanitarian assistance; assist the mine action sector; contribute towards international efforts towards the protection of civilians, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including internally displaced persons, returning refugees, and women and children.

The peacekeeping mission's current focus is on, supporting CPA implementation, monitoring the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of civil order in southern Sudan, and resumption of normal political and economic activities. UNMIS is expected to play a significant role in support of nationwide elections scheduled for 2009.

UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
February 2004	9,190(0 U.S.)	128,585

The UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire's mandate is to monitor the cease-fire; assist Cote d'Ivoire's transitional power-sharing government in disarming and repatriating the former combatants; maintain liaison with the Ivorian armed forces; help the government monitor the border; facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance; and assist the government in preparing for elections. Restoring stability to Cote d'Ivoire is a critical element in restoring peace to the entire West African region. The Security Council in January 2009 approved a small reduction in the mission's military ceiling, and established benchmarks against which to measure progress for additional reductions.

UN Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
April 4, 2004	9,089(47 U.S.)	164,154

The Security Council created the UN Mission in Haiti in late April 2004, which took over from the Multinational Interim Force (MIF) on June 1, 2004. The UN mission assists in the

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reestablishment of Haiti's police functions, coordinates with other international organizations in providing assistance in Haiti, assists in organizing Haitian elections, and creates an environment of security where the Haitian political process and economic recovery can take hold. As part of its mandate, MINUSTAH patrols along maritime and land border areas to support the Haitian National Police's (HNP) border security activities, including efforts to control cross-border illicit trafficking of drugs, arms and other illegal activities.

MINUSTAH continues to assist the HNP expand its capabilities, helps train new recruits at the police academy, and conducts background checks. A joint MINUSTAH/Government of Haiti plan will increase the HNP's strength by 1,500 new officers each year through 2011, boosting the rolls from 7,000 to 14,000.

UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
July 31, 2007	15,136(0 U.S.)	512,000

In July 2007 the U.N. Security Council, in its resolution 1769, established UNAMID. The official UNAMID headquarters was established on October 31, 2007 and its official takeover from the AU Mission in Sudan (AMIS) took place on December 31, 2007. According to its mandate, the Mission has been established to contribute: to the restoration of security conditions for the safe provision of humanitarian assistance; to the protection of civilian populations under imminent threat of physical violence and prevent attacks against civilians; to the promotion of respect for and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Darfur; to a secure environment for economic reconstruction and development, as well as the sustainable return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their homes. UNAMID is expected to be the largest UN peacekeeping operation in place as it approaches its authorized force level of nearly 26,000 military troops and police personnel. UNAMID, which began operations in Darfur by working with African Union peacekeepers on the ground, is expected to build toward authorized force levels of nearly 26,000 military and police officers in mid to late 2009.

UN Mission in Chad and the Central African Republic (MINURCAT)

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
September 25, 2007	279(0 U.S.)	205,700

MINURCAT, established in September 2007, assists in the protection of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), other vulnerable civilian populations, and humanitarian relief efforts in regions of Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR) that border Sudan's Darfur province. The mission was recently reauthorized to approve a UN military presence to replace EU forces beginning March 2009. The mission remains a multinational presence of civilian and military personnel force, under EU command and control until March 15, 2009, at which time it will come under UN command. The authorized mission strength at that time will be 5,200 military personnel, 300 police, and sufficient civilian support personnel.

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Peacekeeping Logistical Support in Somalia

Established	Personnel	FY 2010 Request
January 2009	0(0 U.S.)	135,100

On January 16, 2009, the UN Security Council authorized for up to six months the authorization of member states of the African Union (AU) to maintain the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The mandate requests the UN Secretary-General to provide a logistics and support package to AMISOM; expresses the UN Security Council's intent to hold a separate vote, no later than June 1, 2009, on whether to establish a UN peacekeeping operation in Somalia; and requests the UN Secretary-General to establish a trust fund to provide financial support to AMISOM until a UN peacekeeping operation is deployed.

These funds will help the U.S. achieve the policy objective of strengthening AMISOM with a view toward the establishment of a UN peacekeeping operation to consist of a force of about 8,000 to maintain stability and promote reconciliation by the beginning of FY 2010.

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request	Increase / Decrease
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	2,064,225	2,504,400	2,260,000	(244,400)
Total	2,064,225	2,504,400	2,260,000	(244,400)